

put. The object of going into Committee was thus destroyed, and it accordingly rose, without making a report, which, we presume, disposes of the question for the present session.

The Argentine Election Committee reported that Sidney Bellingham, Esq., the sitting member had been unduly elected, and that the election was null and void. The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Cameron, moved that the Speaker do immediately issue his writ for a new election. Mr. Lyon moved, in amendment, that the issue of the writ be delayed till the 14th April, which was carried by 63 to 24.

Education in Lower Canada.

The House was occupied on the night of the 4th till nearly one o'clock in discussing Mr. Cartier's resolutions on education in Lower Canada. The propositions which they contain are of the most heterodox description. It is absolutely provided that \$22,000 per annum shall be handed over to the Government for distribution among colleges and other superior schools in Lower Canada, and that they shall not be responsible to Parliament for the expenditure. Mr. Papin moved an amendment to this monstrous proposition, but it was negatived by a large majority. We ask our readers to examine the division list and mark the Upper Canadian members who voted against it. A more powerful instrument of corruption was never put into the hands of a Canadian Government. It is really disgraceful to see such men as Niles, Cook and others, who represent the strongest Reform constituencies voting for such measures. Our legislation is actually becoming worse instead of better. The result of Mr. Cartier's arrangements is that \$22,000 to be expended on superior education for 15,000 Lower Canadian children, while the Common School fund which educates 300,000 children is to be reduced to \$16,000. This is a pretty kind of justice to the poor man yet it was supported by a large majority. The debate brought out the talent of the liberal section of Lower Canadians and the speaking was capital. Messrs. Laberge, Papin, Dorion, (Montreal) and Holton were the orators of the occasion. Mr. Turcotte also pitched into Government with great force and liveliness.

The Weather and the Crops.

The *Milledgeville* (Ga.) *Recorder* says that the planting season is unusually backward. Vegetation is not more forward with us than is usual in February, and there is nothing to remind us, either in the plants' progress or in the mildness of the weather, that we have passed the middle of March. In planting, we are four to five weeks behind the usual time. Can't yet get in the ground, and the earth still too cold to plant. Fall oats have been generally killed; and wheat considerably thinned by the severe frosts of the winter. We, however, ever hope for more auspicious and promising times, as it is not too late for a favorable change. We rejoice in the fact that fruit trees were kept back, which will eventually insure us, we think, a good fruit crop. The *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Reformer*, of the 28th ult., observes that it has "never known a Spring when vegetation was so backward. Scarcely a peach bloom is to be seen, and the forest now looks like bleak winter. We have had a few days of Spring-like weather, and should it continue, vegetation will spring forward rapidly. Farmers are busily engaged in planting in this section, and their lands are in fine condition. Wheat looks promising. We presume the oldest inhabitant in our country has never witnessed such a general destruction of the potato; the loss to the country, in the aggregate, is very heavy. But we hear of now and then a farmer who has been fortunate enough to save a portion of his hills. Such as have them are dealing them out by the peck and half bushel, at the rate of two to three dollars per bushel."

The *Memphis*, Tenn., *Inquirer* states that the cold weather has destroyed nearly all the sweet potatoes in that section, and it will be impossible to procure enough for seed. A letter from Montgomery, Alabama, states that the planters had commenced putting their seed into the ground on the 15th a half month later than is usual with them.

Grand Trunk, Canada.

From the *London Railway Times*, March 3. The shares now stand at almost fifty per cent. discount. About 3,000 of these shares were sold under specific conditions some weeks back, for account of the contractors, with a stipulation that no further sales from the same source should be made during a stated period. It is reported that notwithstanding this arrangement, the market has been further supplied. To this extent the sale is chiefly attributed to the serious depression in the stock, upon the direction of which are now so eminent as Messrs. Thomas Baring, M.P., George Carr Glyn, M.P., Robert McAlmond, and the Solicitor General for Upper Canada. The market is now slightly firmer, owing to the rumor that in order to complete this railway, which is of great importance to Canada, a guarantee may perhaps be granted by the Colonial Government.

"TAKE CARE OF DOWN."—It will be remembered that Lord Lyndhurst was severely treated by the House Guards immediately after his recall from the Crimea, and that subsequently, when the outcry against him became stronger, he was suddenly raised to new military honors. The key of the riddle was given yesterday in the fashionable papers, under the usual heading, "Marriage of high life." Lady Lavina Bingham, daughter of the Earl of Lucan, is to marry the Hon. Charles Hardinge, son of the Commander-in-Chief Viscount Hardinge. Such is the royal road to honors and distinction.

Lord Lyndhurst has given notice of a motion to enquire that when any case of presumed bribery is brought before a Bishop, it shall be in the discretion of the Bishop to proceed with the action or not; and in order that there may be no doubt as to the purpose of proposed enactment, it is made to apply to "any case now pending." Archdeacon Deane's case is, therefore, obviously and unmistakably aimed at. We have few words of offer on the subject. If Lord Lyndhurst's motion is carried, there is an end of liberty in the English Church. The Bishop's henceforth will be infallible and supreme.

LIABILITIES OF THE TIFERRARY BANK.—At the meeting of the case before the master of the Rolls yesterday, it was made known to the effect that the liabilities amounted to £100,000, while the assets were as low as £2,500. We are assured from quarters likely to be well informed that the liabilities in all probability will not exceed £300,000, while the assets, with careful and judicious management, may produce £100,000.

The *United States Gazette* states that no directors have been named for sending troops to Canada.

North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Published in the Town of Newmarket every Thursday Morning.

At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. ROULTBEE, Editor.

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The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1856.

Canadian Politics.

To one who loves to reflect on the progress of a country or people, the history of Canadian politics during the past twenty years, affords a matter of interesting study.

Glancing back over that space of time, how great seems the transition. At the commencement of that period, the administrative power of the colony was centred in the hands of a few, who surrounded the person of the Governor, then usually a man utterly unacquainted with the wants and wishes of the country over which he came to rule, who thus shorn of the elements of power fell easily into the hands of a clique, then known as the "Family Compact." This clique, in the hands of power, were closed against all those who hailed not from their party. Many intolerable grievances existed, but the compact and its creatures barred every approach to justice. Reform representatives might time after time be the choice of the country, might pass measure after measure, yet the influence of the executive, not responsible to the people, was sufficient to veto every bill obnoxious to the few. As a necessary result the country languished under abuses for which no redress could be obtained, and the people were deeply indignant at the corruption existing among those who controlled their affairs. Petition after petition for redress was sent to the Home Government, but without avail, until at length, a naturally intelligent people were so worked upon by the threefold tale of oppression and wrong, that actual rebellion broke out, and the best interests of the country were on the verge of ruin. As it chanced, the step taken without concert and conducted without skill, was quickly suppressed. Its immediate effects were most disastrous; the credit of the Province was impaired and a great check given to the enterprising spirit of its population, through the feeling of insecurity pervading all classes of the community. No one likes to countenance revolt, yet this seemingly untoward incident, we owe much of our present prosperity. The Home Government feeling that some cause must exist for so general a feeling of dissatisfaction, dispatched Lord Durham to this country on a mission of enquiry, and to his masterly Report we are indebted for the clearing away of much of the obscurity which shrouded the practical working of our institutions, clearly illustrating as it did the many evils of the system then pursued. From this period the voice of Reform was more heeded, and some importance began to be attached to the opinions of the reform or progressive party—finally in the principle of Responsible Government being conceded, a sure guarantee was given that the affairs of the country should be administered in a constitutional manner. From this era we may date the commencement of a sound prosperity in Canada. Legislation was as far as practicable, conducted by the leaders of the Reform party on a judicious basis, and to the wisdom and discretion they manifested we may attribute the sure and gradual development of a legislation adapted to the exigencies of our country. That such is the case is amply attested by the great fact of our present prosperity. Our thanks are doubly due to those who with a steadfast energy of purpose pursued their objects undaunted by difficulties, whose aims embraced the chief ingredients of constitutional liberty. Under their auspices fresh converts were daily gained to the liberal party who thus increasing in strength, loudly demanded the immediate concession of those great privileges they deemed theirs of right. The interests sought to be effected were too great and too deeply rooted, to be disturbed without a severe struggle. Much time was spent in contesting the grave questions involved. The people, pleased with the advances already made, were desirous of proceeding faster in the work of reform, and became dissatisfied with the cautious wisdom of their old and tried leaders. The great questions at issue became the words of party, and a cry was raised against those whose lives, energy and skill had all been devoted to the service of the people. This clamour was eagerly fostered by designing men, the aspirants for political distinction. As a result we saw men to whom the country is so deeply indebted for many measures of political advantage and practical utility, displaced to make room for politicians more lavish in their promises, yet not equal in ability to fulfil the pledges

they make. Were such ingratitude displayed in private life, the perpetrators would be shunned by every honest man. But we seek not now to enumerate the services of Baldwin and others, they can be more easily comprehended and appreciated, than the causes which now deprive us of their talent and experience. But only to point out in contradiction to the system pursued by them, the danger attending our present mode of legislation. For the last few years it has been of a very reckless character, so much so as to place the financial affairs of the country in a very precarious position. Measures of immense importance are hastily concocted and hurried through the House, without the due consideration accorded to matters of weight in former years—the interests of the country materially affected, without mature deliberation—as, for example, the Grand Trunk Railway, truly a magnificent undertaking. Experience is beginning to show us that more reflection was needed ere the country was saddled with an enormous debt for the construction of a work that can never be remunerative in itself. Even measures creating organic changes in our Constitution are hastily passed through the Assembly almost without discussion, at least of a useful nature. This is neither a proper nor safe way to carry on the Government of a country. The same system seems to prevail in all our public institutions. Many of the Municipalities have already contracted loans to the extent of their power, and provide no sinking fund for their ultimate redemption. We fear this hasty and ill considered legislation has already paved the way to much future embarrassment, as it has a necessary tendency to create a stringency in our monetary affairs, than which few greater misfortunes can befall the welfare of a young country. Our many improvements will be dearly earned, if by ill management they sink us in an indebtedness beyond our ability to liquidate.

The fault lies in no small degree with the people themselves, who are ill pleased with their representatives if the termination of the session shows not a voluminous Statute Book: hence a large number of crude measures are annually thrown upon the country, more notable for quantity than quality. Were our Senate differently constituted, the time allotted to the session would generally suffice to properly consider the several measures introduced, but in Canada, few are bred statesmen, and consequently the time of the House is largely occupied in unprofitable discussion.

Separate Schools.

We learn from Belleville, that a meeting held there on last Saturday to consider this question, and at which violence was used. We quote the telegraphic report: "At a School Meeting to-day, Catholics turned out in great force. Riot ensued; order, however, was restored, and resolutions passed, condemning Bowes' new Bill, by three to one."

Sale of Horses.

We would advise all those requiring horses, to attend Mr. G. P. Dickson's extensive sale on the 17th instant. By reference to his advertisement on another page it will be seen that the lots to be disposed of comprise almost every description of equine stock. Mr. Dickson has long been favourably known as a breeder.

Railroad Reform.

We are glad to perceive that the influence of the new Superintendent of the Northern Railroad is already perceptible in the regular running of the Trains—most improvement in itself—and we are given to understand that the formation of a new Tariff has been engaging the attention of the Superintendent and Directors, which in all probability will be found of a much more satisfactory character than the last.

Editorial News Items.

The *Boston Traveller*, of the 25th instant, says: "Several vessels, which have arrived at this port within a few days from Europe, have on board a large amount of goods on Canadian account, the greater portion of which will be forwarded to their destination, via the Grand Junction, Boston and Worcester Railroad."

A German jeweller in Hamilton named Walther, committed suicide lately by cutting his throat, and then prostrating himself on the Great Western Railway before an approaching train.

The New York correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* says, that the landlord of a boarding-house at Hoboken, shows the initials L.N. upon the panel of one of his best chambers, to visitors, and relates that they were cut by the present Emperor of France (who forgot to discharge his bill) with a jack knife borrowed of his son and never returned.

Solomon of Streetsville says that Louis Napoleon has got a son, and trusts that his old woman is doing as well as could be expected.

Nova Scotia has passed a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to take into operation immediately.

The Quebec *Mercurystates* that Mrs. Curigan has petitioned Parliament to impeach Judge Duval.

Petitions for the preservation of the Rest of the Sabbath should be poured into Parliament immediately. Mr. Brown's excellent Bill is to come on soon, and it should be endorsed by petitions from all quarters. How many congregations in Canada have petitioned? And could not each and all do so?

Every city, town and village in Canada should possess a public park, or garden. Where these are not obtainable, the next best thing is to have as many as possible of the streets lined with trees. We trust that the public spirited citizens of the towns and villages will see to it, particularly of Nova Scotia.

At a special meeting of the Hamilton City

Council, held on the 8th, the Ministerial Police Bill was condemned by a vote of 11 to 2. What did Napoleon mean when he said that "bayonets think?" The meaning is obvious. Every polished bayonet is capable of reflection.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* (entitled authority) states that the French and English Ministers declare that a detachment of men will be landed from the respective squadrons in Central America, to assist the Costa Ricans in their war against Walker.

The *brag Eureka* was advertised to leave New Orleans on the 1st instant, for San Juan, Nicaragua, with a numerous corps of volunteers for Walker's pirate army. Also steamer for the 10th for the same destination, with a company recruited by General Sherman, who will accompany them. The United States Government can only wink at these piratical proceedings, but the fate which attended him in Lower California, is likely to speedily cut short his expedition of robbery and bloodshed.

It is proposed in London to build on Trafalgar Square one of the largest levels in the world. A bill to incorporate a company for this purpose, with a capital of one million sterling, is pending in the House of Commons.

[COMMUNICATED.]

King Township Council.

The Council met pursuant to motion of adjournment at McLeod's Inn, Aurora, on Monday the 7th instant.

Members present—Messrs. Wm. Wells, Gabriel Wells, and S. Snider. The Minutes of last meeting were read and sustained. The following petitions were received and read:

Petition of Major Stevenson and others, praying to establish the line of Road from the south corner of lot No. 33 in the 4th concession, across No. 33, 34 and 35 in the 4th con. of this Township.

Petition from Mark Hughes, Township Collector, praying for further remuneration. Petition of David Livingston, praying for the establishment of the side line between lots 10 and 11 in the 2nd concession.

Petition of M. Cannon, praying to be detached from Union School Section No. 2, King and Waterloo, and to be attached to Union School Section No. 1, Union as above.

Petition of Jos. Wainman, praying the Council to allow him to perform his Statute labour partly on Cook's hill between lots 10 and 11, and partly on that part of the 5th con. line opposite lots 13 and 14.

Mr. Snider, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, moved that the Reeve be hereby authorized and required to call upon Robert Walsh, Esq., a Road Surveyor, and instruct him to examine, survey and confirm the concession line in front of lots 33, 34 and 35 in the 4th con. of this Township.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, that the petition of Mark Hughes, Collector, be laid over until the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, moved that the prayer of the petition of Michael Cannon be granted.—Carried.

Mr. Snider, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that the petition of David Livingston be deferred until the town line in said con. be established by the Township Surveyor.—Carried.

Mr. Snider, seconded by Mr. Wm. Wells, moved that the prayer of the petition of Joseph Wainman be granted.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Snider, moved that Mr. Wm. Thibault be and is hereby appointed Township Librarian.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, moved that the Treasurer be hereby authorized to pay to John Hughes the sum of £2 10s, out of any funds he may have on hand belonging to the Municipality, for covering, marking, and making catalogues for Library Books.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, moved that the Clerk lay before this Council, at its next meeting, a statement of all arrears of taxes (if any) on the Road Collector's Roll of this Township for the years 1851 and '55, remaining unpaid.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Snider, moved that the Reeve be requested to furnish this Council, at its next meeting, a statement of all licenses issued by him to Shopkeepers, Innkeepers, and Auctioneers, since the first day of January last, with the names and dates respectively.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Wells, seconded by Mr. Gabriel Wells, moved that when this Council adjourns it stand adjourned until Monday next (the 14th instant), and that it then meet at the Court of Revision at Mr. Bell's Tavern, 9th concession line of this Township.—Carried. The Council then adjourned.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Agricultural Society of East Gwillimbury.

At a meeting held at Sharon on Saturday the 29th of March 1856, the following officers were present:—Horace Willcocks, Esq., President; Mr. John H. Wilson, Vice-President; Mr. George Foster, Treasurer; Mr. John Tracy, Secretary; and William McLeod, Esq., and John Duns, Esq., Directors.

The following Resolutions were adopted: First—That this Association be called the East Gwillimbury Branch Agricultural Society.

Second—That the members of this Society be composed of persons subscribing annually the sum of five shillings, and that all such members be allowed to compete for all prizes given by this Society, free of charges, provided they become members one month before the day of Show.

Third—That this Society consist of, and be governed by, the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and nine directors, all of whom shall be elected at the Annual Meeting, to be held each year, within the limits of the Township.

Fourth—That should the funds of this Society be sufficient, there shall be a Spring Show for male animals, provided such animals stand for service in the Township, and a Fall Show of Cattle, Grain, Agricultural Implements, &c., likewise a Ploughing Match.

Fifth—That the duties of the Directors shall be to procure subscriptions, appoint judges, affix the time and place of all meetings, shows and other matters beneficial to this Society.

Sixth—That the President and Vice-President be ex-officio Directors.

Seventh—That five Directors form a Union, and if any of the Directors shall refuse or neglect to act, the said union shall appoint others to supply their places.

Eighth—That any person be allowed to show Agricultural Implements by paying the sum of five shillings at any time before ten o'clock on the day of show.

Moved by Dr. Morton, seconded by Judah Doan, that there be a Spring Show for male animals standing for service in the Township during the season of 1856, to be held at Queensville, on the first day of May next.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. McShallen, the following prizes be awarded: The best Agricultural Entire Horse, £2;

second best £1; the best Entire Horse for Carriage or Saddle £2; second do £1; for the best Bull £1 5s; second do 15s.—Carried.

Moved by William McLeod, seconded by J. H. Wilson, that Mr. Francis Watson, Mr. Henry Fry, and Mr. Thomas Wainwright, be appointed Judges for the Spring Show at Queensville; also that Dr. Morton and Mr. Cain make the necessary arrangements for the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wm. D. McLeod, seconded by Mr. John H. Wilson, that there be a Fair appointed for the show of Seed Wheat to be held at Holland Landing, the said Show to be held not sooner than the 15th of August, or later than the 1st of September, 1855, and that there be three prizes given: first prize \$10, second do \$8, and third do \$4; not less than 20 bushels to be shown for said prizes. A separate subscription to be raised for that purpose.—Carried.

Moved by Judah Doan, seconded by John H. Wilson, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *North York Sentinel*, *New Era*, and *Bradford Chronicle*.—Carried.

J. H. WILCOCKS, President.

JOHN TERRY, Secretary.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Asia."

New York, April 4. The *Asia* arrived at her dock shortly after 2 o'clock. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 22nd ult.

It was generally believed the treaty of Peace would be signed on Saturday, the 22nd and Monday the 24th ult. In the event of delay, the armistice would be extended to the 30th of April.

The 10th meeting of the Plenipotentiaries was held on Tuesday the 18th ult., and the Prussian Representatives took their seats. The 11th meeting was to take place on Thursday, the 20th, and the actual business of the Conference is understood to be over, and a committee of one Representative of each of the Powers engaged in drawing up the formal Treaty of Peace.

The Committee consists of M. de Bourqueney, Lord Cowley, Count Huol, Baron Brimow, Count Courvoisier and Ali Pasha.

The papers are full of gratulatory addresses respecting the infant Bonaparte. We have also a few editorials on the subject of American affairs.

Exports of breadstuffs from the Kingdom of Naples, have been resumed.

The Austrian Correspondence has the following, dated the 10th and 13th ult.: "Omar Pasha has arrived at Constantinople."

"Great mortality amongst the French in the Crimea."

"The health of the French at Constantinople was improving."

"The fortifications at Nicolaeff were being strengthened."

"Gen. Luchner has ordered all officers on furlough to return."

A letter from Kertch says, the news of the armistice produced a profound sensation of joy along the shores of the Sea of Azov and business became suddenly active.

The Imperial foundry established on the left bank of the Don, has been closed, and this would seem to confirm the news of the intention manifested by the Court of Russia, to abandon all its maritime establishments on the Black Sea.

Gen. Cordington issued general orders, dated March 2nd, forbidding to fire on the enemy till the expiration of the armistice on the 31st.

The line of the aqueduct, running along the left bank of the Tchernaya, is the limit of separation between the English and Russian armies.

Mr. Buchanan has introduced his successor, Mr. Dallas, to the Diplomatic Corps, and on Monday, the 17th, transferred to him the charge of the Embassy. Mr. Buchanan has gone to Paris, whence he will return in a few days, and will probably return home by the steamer of the 19th April.

There is a report in the Crimea that two divisions from the army—the Highlanders, and 3d or 4th division under Sir Colin Campbell—will immediately proceed to Canada.

The Emperor has been the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses on the birth of his son.

An amnesty is proclaimed to all political offenders who will return and take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Napoleon.

Generals Raoul, Canrobert, and Bugeat, are raised to the rank of Marshals of France. Several Generals of Brigade are promoted to Generals of Division, and five Colonels are made Generals of Brigade.

M. Fould and Admiral Hamelin received Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honour.

It is calculated, from statistical tables, that the number of children born on the 16th March—to all of whom the Emperor and Empress are godfather and godmother—must be about 2,500. Each child is to receive a gift of 3,000 francs. All the boys must be named Louis-Eugene, and all the girls Eugenie Louise.

Prince Jerome is recovering.

A despatch from Paris dated Wednesday evening, 19th, is as follows:—"The state of Spain excites great alarm here. New Carlist attempts are preparing. The Spanish Government has been warned, and the Frontiers on this side are well watched."

A despatch from Madrid same date says:—"All is tranquil."

Liverpool Markets.

From Maxwell's Circular dated March 22nd. The wind having been unfavourable for arrivals during the week, the imports of Breadstuffs from America are limited. Yesterday having been Good Friday, we have only had one market day since our last and business has in consequence been somewhat interfered with. The advance in wheat as noted in our last, has not been maintained, and the present tendency is towards a lower range of prices; demand limited; quotations for red ranging from 9s 8d to 10s 4d. Canadian 10s 4d to 10s 7d per 70 lbs; fine white which is scarce, 11s 4d to 11s 8d. Flour of fine quality a fair sale at former quotations, but inferior kinds are difficult to move and prices somewhat irregular. Indian Corn has been much depressed and prices have receded 2s per quarter; primo mixed 31s; yellow 31s 6d; white 31s 3d.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report as follows: Since Tuesday the Corn trade has been very dull. Transactions in all kinds of Breadstuffs most limited. Wheat can be bought at much reduced rates. Flour nominally unchanged. Indian Corn, no buyers at 1s under Tuesday's prices, quotations are to some extent nominal; red 8s 6d a 10s; white 10s

a 11s; Indian Corn 31s per quarter for all kinds. Beef in fair demand and steady at late rates. Pork, one or two small parcels arrived but not yet landed.

London Money Market unchanged. Consols 92½ a 92½ for money, 92½ a 92½ for account.

The British Empire in India.

If any one wishes for a striking example of those higher laws which govern human affairs, it will be found in the extension of the British empire in India. The Marquis of Dalhousie, when he quitted these shores, some eight years since, left his leave amid congratulations on the peacefulness of the regions he was about to govern. It was said that the age of aggressive Governors-General was past—that a Hastings and a Wellesley must give place to less splendid, but wiser Viceroys, who would cultivate the arts of peace, and develop materially the vast resources under their sceptre. But this dream was soon to be dissipated, and the first great event of Lord Dalhousie's reign was the repeal of the war in the Punjab. The doubtful ally of Chillianwallah, the excitement in England, and the dispatch of Sir C. Napier to succeed Lord Gough, are fresh in the recollection of all. The result was the annexation of the whole territory formerly ruled by Runjeet Singh. Several millions of warlike race were added to the subjects of the British Crown; and the frontier of India extended to the Indus, since proclaimed, with what truth we have yet to learn, the natural impassable limit of British sway. The years passed away, and an enemy at the other extremity of our conquests called on us to take up arms. To defeat the Burmese was no difficult task; but climate, distance, and natural obstacles, made the humiliation of the enemy a work of time and trouble. To recompense our exertions, we seized and held the territory of Pegue, rich in forests, and sufficiently fertile to reward the labour of any one who may choose to settle there, but at present, hardly a valuable acquisition. We have now the news of a third acquisition, of so easy and peaceful a nature, as to be described by the mild term, "annexation." The King of Oude has been deposed, and his kingdom added to the territory of the East India Company. This country, situated in the interior of India, was by a treaty concluded in 1801, placed in the category of protected States. The sovereign was to be defended alike from foreign invasion and the insurrection of his own subjects. In the present day the former fear has vanished, but intestine commotion might well be dreaded by the degenerate despot who ruled in Lucknow. The annals of this Court have supposed even the habitual atrocities of the East. The King existed only for the gratification of his own appetites; he took no part in the government of the country, and the only distinction between his power and his present position is that 4,000,000 of people are no longer plundered in his name, although the company has faithfully performed its pledge, yet the agreement of the Indian monarch to carry out a proper system of administration has been continually evaded. In vain have warnings and remonstrances been addressed by successive Governors-General. Lord William Bentinck and Lord Hardinge have in vain intimated what the consequences would be if some reforms were not adopted. Of late the finances have been in aretched condition, although with proper management it is computed that a surplus of £2,500,000 might be insured. Robbery was universal throughout the country, and bands of marauders infested every highway, and even the streets of the towns. Lord Dalhousie bore with this state of things many years. At last, before leaving his government, he resolved to put an end at once to an an

authorities to be granted to re-enter France to all such persons as shall incline to submit loyalty to the Government which the nation has chosen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Farmers.
The New York Tribune contains the following timely observations:—The questions of cheap bread for the working man and whether there will be a good supply of beef depend upon how the people plant corn.

If pork next Fall is scarce and high, those who have it to sell may think it is a prosperous time for them, but it will be more so if the people generally have planted corn. It is no argument that if all did so the price would be "ruinously low." No country ever was ruined by cheap bread. We advise you, therefore, every man of you that owns an acre of soil, to plant corn in the English acceptance of the word, anything that will breed—but more particularly we entreat you to plant maize or Indian Corn. We ask it now because now is the time to prepare for it. We ask it for the good of the country—for the benefit of the farmer. Is there a man living who took our advice and increased his crop last Spring, and who has since had a moment of regret that he did so? If he has, his deeply benefited country has not. The people revere thanks to God for a bounteous crop. With-out it, what would those who buy bread have done in all this terrible Winter?

Last Spring a general effort was made to increase the product of the land. Heaven smiled upon it, and the people were made glad. There was cause then—there is cause now—that the people should plant corn more than was planted last year, for now there are the granaries full; now there is a surplus laid up against an unfruitful year, and without such a surplus no country can be independent, no people prosperous and happy. Let them plant corn.

We have had a Winter of severity such as those who are most able to work have never known before, and may never know again. But that is not certain; the next may be one of still greater severity, and if so, what a demand there will be for grain—the poor will cry for bread. Let the farmers plant corn.

Owing to the fact that the ground has been covered with snow for many weeks, and that snow is an absorbent of fertilizing elements for the earth, we have reason to believe that this will be a great grain-producing season. Let the people plant corn.

Not a day is to be lost. We know that the ground is still frozen—that the snows still linger on the surface; but, we repeat, not a day is to be lost from your preparation, if you intend more than last year, to plant corn.

Let it not be argued that the price of corn is falling—it is still largely remunerative, while all its products are equally so. Look at the prices that farmers have realized for beef and pork, and though the latter has fallen, it is still above the point of profit to the maker. There is no prospect that beef will fall below ten cents a pound on the hoof for all that is corn fed during the year. At that rate, it will pay to plant corn.

There is pressing need now for a great crop, as great, or greater than that of last year; and we may hear it if those who read this article will bear in mind that of those of its song, and sing upon all with whom they come in contact, to plant corn, for so much grain that will produce bread and beef—plant more than you intended—more than you did last year, if only by one grain, one hill, one rod, one acre, one field, but the more the better—still let your motto be that which begins and ends this appeal—**PLANT CORN!**

The War in Central America.

From the San Jose Bulletin Official March 1.

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Inhabitants:

FELLOW CITIZENS: To arms! The hour has arrived which I announce to you. Let us march on Nicaragua to destroy that impious phalanx which has reduced her to the most opprobrious slavery! Let us march to fight for the liberty of our brethren.

"They call us, they expect us to raise her up against her tyrants. Her cause is our cause. Those who to-day will rub and assassinate them, audaciously defy us, and with blood upon the same bloody chains. We fly to battle, under those of our brethren, and to exterminate the last man of their execrations."

We do not go to content for a piece of land, not to acquire ephemeral powers, not to follow up miserable conquest, nor much less for sacrilegious parties.

No! We go to struggle for the redemption of all our brethren from the most infamous tyranny; we go to help them in the fruitful work of their regeneration; we go to annihilate "Brethren of Nicaragua, arise—to annihilate your oppressors: we come here to fight by your side, for your liberty, for your country, for your future, and the demand for your feuds bury in oblivion. No more partitions—no more pettiolar divisions! Peace, justice and liberty for all! War only for filibusters."

To the conflict, then, Costa Ricans! I march at the head of the national army! I that rejoice to see this day your noble enthusiasm, which makes me proud to call you my sons. I wish always to share with you your dangers and glory.

Your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters animate their patriotic virtue to make you invincible. In fighting for the salvation of our brethren, we will fight like warriors for them, for their honour, for their existence, for our idolized country and Spanish American Independence.

All the loyal sons of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras are in march upon that herd of bandits—our cause is holy, triumph certain. God will give us victory, and with that the peace, concord, liberty and union of the great Central American family.

San Jose, March 1, 1856.

Nicaragua to Costa Rica.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MINISTRY GENERAL.

GRANADA, March 12, 1856.

Senior Prefect of the department of blank to be filled up with the name of each department to which this decree was sent. His Excellency the President has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants:
Inasmuch as the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has unjustly refused to recognize that of Nicaragua, and has intervened in its internal affairs; Inasmuch as the said Government has insulted the dignity of that which now controls the destiny of Nicaragua, repelling the mission of fraternal alliance; and that it is more calling its inhabitants to arms by its offensive proclamation dated the first of the present month; Inasmuch as the Government of Costa Rica is responsible for all the evils which its irregular conduct and its unjust procedure will inevitably occasion; the Government by virtue of its powers doth decree:

War is declared against the Government

of the Republic of Costa Rica; and Nicaragua will not be answerable for the evils which this declaration may cause for the reasons aforesaid, and because it is made to vindicate her honour and her rights.

Given at Granada, the 11th March 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAR.

To the Minister-General.

And by supreme order I send to you for your information, publication and circulation in the towns of your jurisdiction, of your fulfilment of which order you will duly report.

Gen. Walker, the invader and pirate, has also issued the following Order:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, GRANADA, March 13, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by decree of March 11, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

By command of

WM. WALKER, General Commanding-in-Chief.

Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant-General, N. A.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Brown, Newmarket, Mr. John Russell, Sharon, to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, youngest daughter of Mr. William Richardson, North Gwillimbury.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, April 9, 1856.

FALL WHEAT, 60 @ 63 1/2.

SPRING WHEAT, 54 @ 54 1/2.

OATS, 24 @ 24 1/2.

POKE, 10 @ 10 1/2.

BUTTER, 10 @ 10 1/2.

Eggs, 10 @ 10 1/2.

POTATOES, 24 @ 24 1/2.

BEANS, 10 @ 10 1/2.

COBWOOD, 10 @ 11 1/2 @ 12 cent.

BRANDON, April 9, 1856.

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DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

HUNTER'S "MEDICAL SPECIALIST."

Is devoted to the popular discussion of the nature, causes, prevention and cure of all forms of pulmonary diseases, and is published on the 1st of every month, at \$1 a year, in advance. Specimen numbers sent on application to the Editor.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

No. 828 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the COURT HOUSE NEWMARKET, ON

SATURDAY 12th INST. AT 2 P. M.

To reorganise "The Fourth Riding Association for the Prosecution and Protection of Felons"—when all who take an interest in, and wish to become members of the Association, are requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee.

WM. WALLIS, Secy Pro Tem.

Newmarket, April 2, 1856.

WHO WANTS A MELODEON?

From the Manufacturer of Carhart!

The original inventor of this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior in durability, tone, and workmanship, to any in the world.

These instruments can be delivered at the Manufacturer's prices, by leaving your orders with the duly authorized Agent,

G. L. DABBY, Newmarket.

March 27th, 1856.

Particularly IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA.

Consisting of Plain, Plaid and "Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Merino Plaids, De Laines, &c., Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, in great variety, together with an assortment of French Neckties, Chemises, Gloves and Hosiery—Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to

B. PEARSON, Aurora.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Let it not be argued that the price of corn is falling—it is still largely remunerative, while all its products are equally so. Look at the prices that farmers have realized for beef and pork, and though the latter has fallen, it is still above the point of profit to the maker. There is no prospect that beef will fall below ten cents a pound on the hoof for all that is corn fed during the year. At that rate, it will pay to plant corn.

Owing to the fact that the ground has been covered with snow for many weeks, and that snow is an absorbent of fertilizing elements for the earth, we have reason to believe that this will be a great grain-producing season. Let the people plant corn.

Not a day is to be lost. We know that the ground is still frozen—that the snows still linger on the surface; but, we repeat, not a day is to be lost from your preparation, if you intend more than last year, to plant corn.

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GEO. HUGHES.

BROWNELL.

INVITES attention to his Stock of Goods,

which are

Chapman and Variety

He states himself, is not surpassed in this part of Canada, among which will be found a choice selection of

SUGARS,

TEAS,

POETRY.

QUACKOPATHY.

Take of Brandell's pills,
A twenty-five cent box;
And of Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Enough to kill an ox.

Before you go to bed,
Eat a quart of Salsaparilla,
And on the top of this,
Take a dose of "salicofundis."

Every night and morning,
Drink a pint of Brandell's,
Sweeten if you please,
With a stick of Cough-Cure-Candy.

Then add to the above,
A pair of Quackney tea—
Then if you are not dead,
You surely ought to be.

SENSEOPATHY.

Take the open air—
The more you take the better,
Follow nature's laws
To the very letter.

Let the Quakers go
Unto the Bay of Biscay—
Let alone the Gin,
The Brandy and the Whiskey.

Freely exercise;
Keep your spirits cheerful,
Let to dread of sickness—
Make you over-zealous.

Eat the simplest food,
Drink the pure cold water,
Then you will be well,
Or at least you ought to be.

Knick-Knacks.

A FAMILY SCENE.—Lady (in the drawing affectionate style) My dear! correctly speaking, what is a dentist?—Gentleman (short, sharp, and rather cross) Dentist is derived from *dent*, French for teeth. Dentist is a man who pulls teeth out. Lady (after knitting once round, in order to give the gentleman time to become immersed in his book again) My dear! you said this morning that Professor Musty was a great linguist. Is not linguist derived from the Latin *lingua*, a tongue?—Gentleman (partly): Yes, Lady. Well, then, is a linguist a man who pulls tongues out?—Gentleman (very decidedly): No, madam; but I wish to goodness he did! Exit lady, in a huff.

A man ought to blush when he is praised for perfection he knows he does not possess. Quacks and pretenders, however, are incapable of this modesty.

The reason why many ladies dodge an offer of marriage, is because the question is popped at them.

"Wiggins, what era in the world's history do you regard with the deepest horror?"—"The cholera!" gasped Wiggins, with a spasmodic shudder.

Jane, what letter in the alphabet do you like best? Well, I don't like to say, Mr. Wright. Pah, nonsense, tell right out, Jane; which do you like best? Well, (blushing and dropping her eyes), I like U best.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity.

A gentleman meeting another on the street, said: I perceive you are a bachelor. Why so? was the response. Because you have a hole in your stocking. The accented gentleman looked his friend straight in the eye, saying: Sir, a hole in the heel of a stocking is an accident of the day; a *darn* is promeditated poverty.

The following, worked out by a blue-eyed angel, is given as the arithmetic of love—After introduction, 4 compliments make 1 blush; 8 blushes make one tender look; 4 tender looks make 1 ramble by moonlight; 2 rambles make 1 proposal; 2 proposals (1 to pa) make 1 wedding.

A young chemist of Cuba, named Peyronnel, has discovered a process of making wine from the juice of the orange and pine apple, as delightful in flavor and equal in quality as champagne. He has already made contracts for a large exportation of this article to Europe.

A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered the flowers.—"Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother to the weeds, but only step-mother to the flowers."

How should a husband speak to a scolding wife? My dear, I love you still.

A CURIOUSITY.—The man who is not "as much in favor of temperance as anybody."

We open the hearts of others when we open our own.

"In England," said Boelavarr, "a man should never lay aside his winter costume until midsummer day, and he should put it on again the day after."

The Boston Bee says:—"Nearly every woman we met in the streets yesterday had on a pair of boots—good, honest, long-legged water-proof boots. How much better is this than paper-soled, discolored, ridiculous shoes! We are beginning to think the millennium is approaching."

A HINT FOR LADIES' BONNETS.—At the opening of Parliament Her Majesty wore the Crown on her head.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd, 63rd, and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application in some newspaper published within the County or Union of Counties affected, reading copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office.
Toronto, Oct. 31, 1855.

Columbus H. Green,
BARRISTER, at 57 King-Street (East), Toronto.

Bartholomew, at 57 King-Street (East), Toronto.

Bartholomew, at 57 King-Street (East), Toronto.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH.

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Toronto.....	8 10	8 30	10 00
Mimico.....	8 18	8 38	10 10
Port Credit.....	8 20	8 40	10 20
Oakville.....	8 28	8 48	10 28
Brampton.....	8 30	8 50	10 30
Wellington Square.....	8 35	8 55	10 35
Hamilton.....	8 40	9 00	10 40

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Hamilton.....	10 40	11 00	12 00
Wellington Square.....	11 00	11 20	12 10
Oakville.....	11 05	11 25	12 15
Port Credit.....	11 10	11 30	12 20
Mimico.....	11 15	11 35	12 25
Toronto.....	11 20	11 40	12 30

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK, and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains to

DETROIT, FOR CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

The 3.30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west, at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GALT, PARIS, LONDON, and Intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c.

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, December, 1855.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2000 tons, Wm. Cunningham Commander, NEW YORK, 2100 " Robt. Craig, " GLASGOW, 1822 " John Duncan, "

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer

EDINBURGH, Is appointed to sail from New York for Glasgow direct on Saturday, 26th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....\$75
A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....\$30

Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

J. MESYMON, 33 Broadway, New York. New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.

Dec 6, 1855.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....\$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....\$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arabia, America, Persia, Europa, Asia, Canada, Niagara, Africa, and others.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, 4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

ROGANS PRIZE ESSAY ON CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

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